## POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

A LESSON OF THE HOUR.

Scarcely two months ago, as for many months pre-ecding, the most industriously, persistently maligned, traduced, caluminated among American statesmen was William H. Seward. Of the two thousand Democratic and three or four hundred other Pro-Slavery journals published in this country, scarcely one failed to make him the standing target of its most vehement to make him the standing target of its most vehement reprobatic n. A believ ng reader of one of these journals would fail to find on personal acquaintance, in the quiet, genial, unpretending lawyer and Senator from Auburn, with his sandy hair just turning to gray, his slight figure just beginning to bow to the blasts of sixty years, while his fair, intelligent features are barely years, while his fair, intelligent features are barely years, a single lineament of the ogre who fer years has haunted their dreams as the insatiably said recknessly an bittous plotter of their country's ruin. Such believer must either renounce his faith in his oracle, or admit that no man's looks were ever more deceitful than those of our American Catkine.

than those of our American Catkine.

It seems but yesterday that two thousand journals discharged their weekly if not daily broadsides against Gov. Seward, as the most designing, dangerous, un-scrippious of living politicisms. No worfare against an individual was ever waged more remorselessly. Did Gov. Seward, as the most designing, dangerous, unscrippolous of living politicisms. No variare against an individual was ever waged more renorselessly. Did he speak of the coxtest between Liberty and Slavery as "irrepressible?" He was stignatized as a furious fanatic, blindly intent on toppling down the pillars wich sustain the arch of our Unioz. Did he deprecate bloodshed and fraternal strife, insisting that all good ends were most surely and wisely promoted by pacific instrumentalities? He was demounced as a timmer and a hyporite, deterred by lack of course rather than of malice from emulating the finding of the wretch who wantonly fired the Ephesian temple. Did he address himself to the euclidation of the great, overmaslering topic of our time? He was accused of neglecting the proper business of a legislator and betraying the interests of his constituents in the pursuit of personal aggradiasement through sterile and perilous agitation. Did he plead carnestly, effectively, the claims of some great material interest to legislative attention and layor? He was charged with courting the confidence and support of business men, in order to use if for the inflammation of sectional prejudices and antipathies. Do what we would, with whetever obvious and innocent purpose, the grand chorus of maledicti in and vituperation was never intermitted. Every level the wind a support of business men, in order to use if for the inflammation of maledicti in and vituperation was never intermitted. Every level to the control of the

meerat was man enough to greet him with cor-tulate him on his safe return. e a day wherein and whence it was no longer pro-and insuit Mr. Seward. The Chicago Convention Beward is the same man intrinsically that he was before; but it is more profitable hemoeforth to sympathize with than to standed him. Now, he is not only the ablest, the wisest, the greatest of Bring Republicans: he is the most conservative and particular of the only man among them possessing the requisite qualifications for the Piesidency. Lincoln is a boor clown, a block-head a nobody, but Seward is great, and good, and glorious! Even The Heraid, which asserted only the day belief the nomination was made, that Seward's election would swell, he National Debt to a Billion of Doltars, has not uttered an unkind word of him for the last month. Since Democracy no lenger fears his election to the Presidency, it does not them.

Presidency, it does not seem even to nace min, and cannot sance to waste a lie upon him.

This spectacle has its moral. Whatever may be Gov. Seward's faults—and no man is totally without faults—it is plain that it was not for these that he was so persistently denounced, so unsparingly calimmisted; and it is not by these that he will be judged in history. The fart that they have made no real impression on the minds even of his life-long adversaries is conclusive on that point. The new chorus of landation raised and maintained by them, sinister as may be its impulse, proves that they never believed him what they so long proclaimed him, but at heart regarded him throughout as a good if not great man, earnestly intent on the establishment of a perhaps ideal and impracticable right, not an intrinsic wrong. They may not have believed in the wisdom and beneficence of his policy, but they have not doubted the abstract justice of his measures, the essential and invincible recitiode of his intentions. And, while there is much cant and byporicity in their manifestations of sorrow, it

that and invincible rectifude of his intentions. And, while there is much cant and hypocrisy in their manifestations of sorrow, it camot reasonably he doubled that many Demo rats, since they are doomed to be besten, regret that he is not the titular leader of the host now advancing to certain victory.

The lesson of the hour to young politicians, therefore, manifestive is the finishful to Principle! Keep ever in view your highest idea of the just, the true, the right, and be not tempted to swerve from it. This may or may not lead to personal advancement, but will inevitably secure general respect and confidence. Never mistake the froth of wide spread denuciation for the solid substance of public reprehension; for thousands noisily execute the virtue which impedes their own advancement or threatens their gains, while in their hearts they respect and pay homage to it. In a little while, all that is external, and factitions, and phenomenal, will have passed away, leaving us nothing but Character, and Furpose, and the consciousness, so comforting are so saddening, that we have or have not exmeatly tried to render this earth a little more fit and ready to be the Kingdom of God.

COMMENTS ON THE ABOVE, BY GEN, JAMES WATSON WEBS.

COMMENTS ON THE ABOVE BY GEN, JAMES WATSON WEBB. From The Courier and Enquirer.

Brutus.—" If there be any in this assembly—any dear friend of Cwar's—to him I say that Brutus of to to Cosar vos no less than his. If then, that friend demand, why Brutus rose against Cwar, this is my answer: Not that I love Cosar less, but that I love kome more."

As Cassar loved me, I weep for him: as he was fortunate, I rejoice at it; but as he was ambitious | refused me office—Greeley|, I slew him. There is tears for his love; by for his fertune; honor for his valor; and death for his ambition."

Antony.—Look! in this place ran Cassius's dagger through; See, what a rent the envious Casea made:
Through this, the well beloved Brutas stabbed;
And as he plucked his cursed steel away.
Mark how the blood of Casar followed it,
As rushing out of doors to be :easived
if Brutus so unkindly knock'd or no;
Fer Brutus, as you know, was Casar's angel;
Judge, O you Gods, how dearly Casar lov'd him!
This was the most unkindest out of all?"

They that have done this deed are bonorable; What private griefs they have, alas! I know n That made them do it; they are velse and hone And will no doubt with reason answer you.

The lament of Brutus over the fall of Casar wa unaccompanied by any apprehension of unfavorable consequences; and, contrary to Cassius's advice, he permitted Mark Antony to address the people. Not so Greeley on the defeat of Seward at Chicago. He trembles at his own work; and in the deep curses of the people and the loss of tens of thousands in his circulation, reads the handwriting on the wall and requires no Daniel to interpret it. In such an emergency, discretion would inculcate silence; while remorse and the stings of conscience, and the contempt and odium of honest men, should prompt him to seek obscurity and oblivion in the hope that good men and frank minded, honorable politicians, who never cease to be gentlemen, may forget his treason in the apparent death of the Traitor. But Horace Greeley does not so read the judgment of his Peers; and because his treachery in the contest between Lincoln and Douglas, which defeated Lincoln and the Republican Party, was which deleated lincoln and the glosts over his work at not punished as it deserved, he glosts over his work at Chicago, and sends forth howlings of astenishment and diagnet that even the enemies of Republicanism and those who have most censured and condemned the those who have most censured and condemned the principles of William H. Seward should execuate the conduct of the viper, which, warmed into life and power by his countenance and support, used the life and the power thus bestowed, to sting to death his

benefactor and confiding friend.

Greeley, whom The Boston Post justly describes as Greeley, whom The Boston Post justly describes as "a coarse man," possesses none of the instincts, and, of course, none of the sensibility of a gentleman; and he cannot perceive, therefore, that even those who love the treason consummated at Chicago, most cordially despise the traitor. And least of all can he comprehend that gen'lemanly feeling and manly instinct which prompts honest and honorable men of all parties, to express norror at the baseness of the systematic treachery, which, under the guise of friendship, first sought the power to injure, and then wielded that tematic treachery, which, under the guise of friendship, first seight the power to injure, and then wielded that power to overthrow the statesman who confided in him as one who owed to his countenance and the friendship of his friends, his power to injure. The New York Herald, and a Republican paper published in Springfield, which, we are assured, does not speak the sentiments of Mr. Lincoln, are the only two presses in the United States, so far as we know, that have ventured upon a defense of Greeley's conduct. Two out of five thousand have dared to insult the manhood of their readers, in defending conduct, which, by its baseness, sinks our species to the level of the brute, and beneath the standard of the savage; and most of those who look with horror upon such a spectacle of those who look with horror upon such a spectacle of humanity, do not hesitate to bear testimony to the public and private virtues—the talents and the statesmanship of the victim of the viper's sting. Lincoln knows that it was for Bates and not for him, that this treason was it was for Bates and not for him, that the treachery which perpetrated. He feels, too, that the treachery which defeated him in 1858 and sent Douglas to the Senate. was deliberately planned and systematically carried into effect; while his being the recipient of the benefits resulting from the Chicago treason was an accident which the arch-traitor could not control, and which

was the least pale able of any possible result of his schenings. And even the Democratic press of the country, promy, ed by manly and generous sentiments, and despising meanness, duplicity, and treachery—actuated by a sense of justice to a manly opponent, and most may over the spectacle of a distinguished statesmy n's becoming the victim of personal and political kn'avery—unites with all who call themselves men, in seeking to soften the blow inflicted under the garb of friendship, ty genere usly and fearlessly conceding that, ready as they heretofore have been to assail the chief of the Republicans, he is worthy of all honor as a statesman of transcendent abilities, and a man of unimpeached and unimpeachable purity, both in his public and private life.

And how does Greeley bear this? Does he not only feel the rebuke conveyed to him, but keed it also, by shrinking into obscurity until his treachery shall cease to be remembered? Far from it. He feels it deeply; even the rhinoceros can be made to feel the charp pointed spear which penetrates beneath his coat of mail; but instead of shrinking from the public gaze, he writes an article and publishes it in The Independent, over his own signature, rebusing the Democratic press for their inconsistency, and berating them for presuming to discover anything but vilences in William H. Seward! When he defeated Lincoln and elected Douglas, the Democratic press lauded this independence, and commended his treachery to Republicanism; and he foolishly supcosed that when, by a still deeper planned scheme of villainy, he smote his friend under the fifth rib, struck down the fuvorite son of New-York, and deprived Mr. Seward of the nomination which was his due, that same press would do him honor, as the man of all others who had struck the greatest blow in behalf of the Democracy and against the principles of Republicanism. How terrible, then, his disappointment, when of the Democracy and against the principles of Republicanism. How terrible, then, his disappointment, when the press of all parties, true to their instincts as gentlemen and as men, unite in holding him up as a viper which has stung the bosom which warmed him into life, and, has stung the bosom which warmed him into life, and, turning to his victim, perceive only his virtues, and bear manly and henorable testimony to his abilities as a statesman and his devotion to what he considers the great principles of the Constitution. We can re dilly appreciate the mortification and despair at this exhibition of public sentiment; but we can not understand the folly, bordering upon madness, which could induce the editor of The Frieune to give vent to his feelings in the article which we extract from The Independent of Saturday. His plea for writing and publishing it is that "it has its moral," which is, "be faithful to principle!" He takes care, however, to say "there is "much cant and hypocrisy in these manifestations of "sorrew." Where, then, the goral—where the reward for being true to p inciple! I sthat reward to be found in the false expressions of sorrow originating in "cant for being true to p inciple? Is that reward to be found in the false expressions of sorrow originating in "cant and hypocrisy?" or is it to be reaged at such Conventions as that of Chicago, where honest and well-meaning men were led into a repudiation of the well-known and clearly-expressed wishes of their constituents because a miserable viper, who was known to have been nursed into political life and importance by William H. Seward, and who assumed to be his grateful friend and ardent admirer, shed crocodile tears over the unacquightlifty of his great friend, and urged the the unavailability of his great friend, and urged the necessity of his rejection by the very men elected to do

him honor?

No, no; the plea for writing this querulous scolding of the Democrtic press is as false as is the whole political life of its author—as false as is a theism and infidelity, exhibiting itself in Spiritualism, Fourierism, and Free Love, and yet prating of men being rendered "a little more fit for the Kingdom of God!" Its purpose was to give vent to his gall and bitterness against the press, because it has been true to itself and to its manliness, in frowning down and treating with scorn such treachery and fraud as has marked the conduct of Horace Greeley toward William H. Seward.

We have not space for further commentary on this

Horace Greeley toward William H. Seward.

We have not space for further commentary on this very extraordinary fault-finding with the Democratic press, and its eneers at Mr. Seward's being "the ablest, "the wisest, and the greatest of living Republicans;" but the reader will perceive that, faithful as is the description of Mr. Seward's persecutions, it lacks the erowning picture, which the writer, of all others, was best qualified to give. We allude, of course, to his labors in The Trainune and elsewhere, during the last three years, to exhibit himself as the nearest, and dearest, and most devoted friend of Seward; and at the same time seeking to demoralize the public mind and same time seeking to demoralize the public mind and prepare it for the declaration that his election to the Presidency was an impossibility—that his nomination at Chicago would be equivalent to the abandonment of at Chicago would be equivalent to the abandonment of Republican principles by insuring his defeat—and that even in the State of New-York, "Bates, or any "nominee of the Republican party, would poll "twenty thousand more votes than William "H. Seward." But the reader will find no difficulty in completing what Mr. Greeley has left unfinished. It may be that he had not time to complete his task, busy as he is "engi-"neering the Republican Machine through the coming "election." Now, we all know what this means. Mr. Greeley and his co-laborers at Chicago are busily engaged in arranging the coming Republican Convention, and who are to be its nominees for Governor. &c., &c. He says he is the only man who ever beat Thurlow Weed, and that he values his triumph over Weed at Chicago even more than his triumph over Thurlow Weed, and that he values his triumph over Weed at Chicago even more than his triumph over Seward; and of course, it becomes him to prove that he is equal to the position he has selected to fill. But let others, as well as Mr. Seward, beware of his friendship. When asked, a few days since, whether he was in favor of Gov. Morgan's renomination, "in despite of the open opposition of all who felt grieved by his "veto of the Bankrupt law and the Susquehauna "Rsilroad," his answer is said to have been: "Yes, "unless it can be proved, as I am assured it can be. unless it can be proved, as I am assured it can be that Gov. Morgan urged Members of the Assembly to vote against his vetoes!!"

And this is the man who assumes that he is to "engineer the machine in the coming election." If this be so—if, as he asserts, he and—are to carry this State in November—we may as well let it be known, far and wide, that New-York is lost to the Republican cause. The Empire State is Republican to the core, and intends to vindicate her faith in her principles; but let it be proclaimed that Horace Greeley is to guide her, and he and his friends to receive the credit of the work to be done—let it be whispered even, that the
West look to that quarter to carry the State for Linspecches and entreaties, will avail to make the people wake up from the apathy which now pervades the State from a mere suspicion that those who cheated us at Chicago are now "engineering the machine for the

This is plain language, but it is necessary; and we use it because we see defeat if something be not done, and that speedily, to disabuse the public mind in regard to Greeley's position toward the party in the coming

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 9, 1860.

You will see by our papers the result of our State election for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. It is thought Coombe's plurality will be 20,000 in the State This, however, is no test of the Bell and Everett strength. Coombe's vote, over all three Democratic opponents, will be small-perhaps not more than 2,000 The Union sentiment had much to do with the result and Coomba's orators put the question direct to their opponents. Are you in favor of a dissolution of the Union in case Lincoln is elected? This is a question the Breckinridge Democracy are now forced to answer and I consider the fact of Bell running a real advantage to the Republican party, as it helps to kill off Disionism in the South. You will see much in our papers about the probabilities of the election of Bell, but the knowing ones here all promptly concede the election of Lincoln. The great majority of the Republicans voted for Coombs, to rebuke Southern Disunion ism, and there is far less bitterness among the opponents of bogus Democracy toward each other than there was in 1856.

There is a plan on foot now to unite the Ball and Douglas parties in this State, as you will see by the inclosed letter from Coombs, published in this morning's Journal, but nothing very decided as to this programme will be known until after the Douglas Democratic State Convention, to be held in this city on the 11th of August of which you will be duly informed.

The friends of Freedom, the Constitution, and the Union in the South are looking confidently for the election of Lincoln and Hamlin. It is our hope both for our country and for ourselves. We pray the true national men of the North, the East, and the West not KENTUCKY. to disappoint us this time.

LINCOLN AT HOME.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Herald. SPRINGFIELD, Ill , Aug. 8, 1860. In a large two-story frame house, bearing no slight resemblance to Washington's headquarters at Cambridge, Mass., now the residence of Prof. Longfellow, resides the Republican candidate for President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln. It is situated at the corner of Eighth and Edward streets, in this city Here Mr. Lincoln has resided for some twenty years. The edifice affords no indications of ostentation. It has no ornaments, no flowers or shrubbery, no marble vases or cooling fountains, no fashionable fences sur-

stances, and is furnished in like manner. It is not near so aristocratic an establishment as the houses of many members of your Common Council. In short. many memoers of your Common Council. In short, there is no aristocracy about it; but it is a comfortable, coey home, in which it would seem that a man could enjoy life, surrounded by his family.

HIS FAMILY AND THEIR CONNECTIONS.

Enjoying life in an easy manner, and yet a practicing atterney in all the courts of the State and of the United States, Mr. Lincoln seeks repose in the midst of his family whenever the duties of his profession and his political engagements will permit him to do so. Col. Lincoln came from the best among our revolutionary stock, and from among those who were the first to penetrate the Western wilds, and sacrificed their lives in clearing the road for the advancing tide of civilizain clearing the road for the advancing tide of civiliza-tion. His grandfather, whose ancestors came orig-inally from New England, whence they were driven

tion. His grandfather, whose ancestors came originally from New England, whence they were driven by the persecutions of the Quakers—a society with which they were presumed by the fanatics of that day to be affiliated—was born in the county of Berks, Pennsylvania. Here there are traces of German in Lincoln's lineage. Removing in after life to the valley of the Shenandosh, in Virginia, the father of the subject of this sketch was born. Moving west ward before the Revolution, Colonel Lincoln's father penetrated the wilderness, and in companionship with the renowned Colonel Boore, participated in many of those heroic conflicts with the savages, the records of which crimson the pages of our early Western history. The dark and bloody ground' are words familiar to all readers of America's history, and upon that sanguinary ground the father of Colonel Lincoln fought, and finally perished beneath the to nahawk of the savage.

In what was then called Hardin County, Kentucky, but in that part of it which now constitutes Larne County, Abraham Lincoln was born, in the year 1809. His mother was the daughter of a man of nerve and energy, and she herself possessed those distinctive characteristics which have since rendered her son a man of mark in our country. Lincoln had a limited education, and, removing to Illinois, he passed through varions spheres in life, at one time in a humble, as he is now in an exalted, position in the estimation of his fellow-citizens. He exhibited the grit of his progenitor when the savage Black Hawk commenced his warfare upon the citizens of our North-Western frontier, and he entered into that contest—of brief duration when fairly commenced—with all his then youthful energy and spirit, which now seems to be but fittle impaired. In this war he held the rank of captain, but he was deserving the title of colonel, and by those who k sew him best was not unfrequently so addressed. Passing over his subsequent career as a practitioner at law, having studied law with a son of Ninian Edwards, at Edwards-vi studied law with a son of Ninian Edwards, at Edwards, ville, Illinois, as a member of the Illinois Legislature for several sessions—during which he directed his attention to the interests of the people more than to personal aggrandizement—and as a member of Congress during the term of '47 and '49, the country at large beduring the term of 47 and 45, the country at air 26 occurs acquainted with his name by his political battle in 1858 with the then invincible "Little Giant," Douglas. Here his political history becomes identical with that of the present day.

WHOM HE MARRIED, AND HIS WIFE'S FAMILY RELA-

Colonel Lincoln married Miss Mary Todd, daughter Colonel Lincoln married Miss Mary Todd, daughter of Robert S. Todd, Esq., a highly respectable citizen, living near Lexington, Kentucky, where Miss Todd was born. Mr. Todd is now dead. He was Clerk of the Kentucky House of Representatives, filled other positions of trust, and was allied to some of the most enterprising and worthy families in the State of Kentucky among them the Helms, one of whom was formerly Governor of the State; the Wintersmiths, a family of influence, and others some of whom have lately called among them the Helms, one of whom was formerly Governor of the State; the Wintersmiths, a family of influence, and others, some of whom have lately called upon Lincoln, at his home in Springfield, and renewed the remembrance of those family ties which, in some cases, unhappily sink into oblivion. Miss Mary Todd was a pretty young lady, and the grace and accomplishment of former years still serve in maturer ones to adorn a happy family household. They have three children—all boys—one of whom is now studying at the academy in Exeter, N. H., where Daniel Webster began his actual educational career. The two other boys are at home with their parents bright little lads, and seeming to care no more for the hurrahs with which their father is received than if they were bestowed on any other man. They appear to take the enthusiasm as a matter of course; for as they love their father and their mother, no applause seems less than their deserving. ing.

WHAT HIS NEIGHBORS SAY OF HIS WHAT HIS NEIGHBORS SAY OF HIM.

After a pretty thorough investigation, I find that
there is not a man in this region who says a word
against the honesty of Abraham Lincoln. They like
his sociability and his familiarity. He is universally
regarded as a plain, unassuming man, possessing strong
common sense, wedded to a quickness of perception
that detects the right from the wrong and winnows the
chaff from the wheat, whether the question be one of a
legal character or the selection of a true man from an
impostor.

ingai character of the selection of a true man from an impostor.

"What do you think of Lincoln as a man?" I asked of a resident of Springfield.

"I like him as a man, and everybody else can't help but do the same. He is honest, talks sense, and is not too proud to sit down upon his doorsteps in his shirt sleeves and chat with his neighbors. I have always been a Democrat, but I am almost inclined to go for Lincoln." "Will the split in the Democratic party prove of any

service to Lincoln in Illinois?"

"Yes, Sir. Egypt is almost wiped out as a Democratic stronghold, and with scarcely a hope to elect Douglas to the Parsidency, there are many who will, from State pride, vote for Lincoln, as they think there

s a good chance for his election.

is a good chance for his election."

HIS PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

Col. Lincoln's personal appearance has so often been described in the newspaper prints that it is unnecessary for me to enlarge upon it here; but, as a great deal has been said about his ugliness, I will say a word or two on that score, if only for the purpose of enlisting the attention of the ladies North and South. Men of the attention of the ladies North and South. Men of the West may care for personal beauty in woman, but in a man beauty constitutes a very small claim upon their regard. But Lincoln is not an ugly man. His features may appear rugged to the casual observer, but when engaged in earnest and entertaining conver-sation, they assume an aspect at once pleasing at d en-gaging. Many men called handsome by belies lack expression in their features when in conversation. gagang. Many men canco mandsome by beines agree expression in their features when in conversation, whereas the man of genius telegraphs his mind to oth-ers not only by his language, but by the masculine charm of facial expression. Else, how could Col. Lin-coln have courted and wedded so charming a young lady as she whose realm is now his own domestic hearth? If Lincoln ever gets into the White House, hearth? If Lincoln ever gets into the White House, you may be bound for it that there will be thousands of beauties from all parts of the country who will acknowledge that the pictures and the prints have sadly belied him, and that his cheek-bones are not so large, that his mouth is not so big, that his figure is not so lank, as they have been led to imagine, and that altogether he is not far from being a tall, good-looking, middle-aged gentleman, who has offices at his disposal. VIEWS OF THE PEOPLE WHO HAVE NEVER GROWN FAT IN WASHINGTON.

Among all the candidates for the Presidency of the United States now in the field, Abraham Lincoln, o Illinois, seems to be regarded by the people here as the only one who presents the appearance, emphatically and literally, of the man of the people. Without ostentation, without reserve, without any of those exquisitely politic attentions one finds in the man of the world, and especially in the aspiring politician, nurtured in the patrician atmosphere of Washington, Lincoln both looks the man pate the gentleman and mistured in the patrician atmosphere of Washington, Lin-coln both looks the man, acts the gentleman, and mir-rors at once the keenness of the astne statesman and the firmness of the rigid executive officer. The people say they have long wanted a President free from the currupt influences which a long official residence at the seat of Government is calculated to entail; and from what I have heard and reen, within the space of a few months, a majority of the people of the North, and not a few at the South, are satisfied that in Lincoln they have found a man who comes nearer to a representahave found a man who comes nearer to a representa-tion of their ideas in this respect than any other na ned candidate. Presidents Harrison and Taylor—good men in their good way—did not, it is true, vegetate in the hotbed of Washington political influences: but, unfor-turately, they both soon withered and died under them, after a brief occupancy of the Presidential chair. But Harrison and Taylor were old; and one was super-annuated before he assumed the reins of Govern-ment, and the other became so shortly after he did. ment, and the other became so shortly after ne do. Lincoln is in the prime of life and vigor—as strong, lithe and as energetic as almost any public man of his age, and showing in his features, his movements and manners, his intellect, his knowledge of law, government, and the organic rules that sway men and found sytens, evidences that he cannot be easily swerved from a purpose he conceives just to his countrymen. That's what his friends say.

-FREE HOMESTEADS,-The Political Text Book for 1860 contains a report of the doings of Congress on granting free homesteads to the actual settlers.

-The Troy Times says of the Political Text Book, just issued at The Tribune Office, " No one desiring to be thoroughly informed respecting the issues of this campaign, and the position of candidates and of prominent public men in reference to them, should fail to procure it."

-The Republicans of KANSAS CITY, Missouri, have at length resolved to stand up and face the music. They held a large meeting on the 28th ult, organized a Lincoln Club-K. Coates, esq., President-were addressed by Col. Wm. Gilpin, Lincoln Elector, and Resolved, That, pladging renewed fidelity to the Union, the Constitution, and the laws of our country, denying either the rounding it, but is built plumb out to the sidewalk, the steps rather encroaching on the walk. It is like the residence of an American gentleman in easy circum-

ing only to the Territories as the homes of free white men, we indoze the aforesaid Republican pistform, and accept it as the ing only to the Territories as the home of the indexe the aforesaid Republican platform, and accept it as the cardinal chart of our principles.

Resolved That in Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamil'n we recognize honest capable, reliable and patriotic men, who will recognize honest capable, reliable and patriotic men, who will the theory of our Constitution and the teachings and practice, at the theory of our Constitution and the teachings and practice, our fathers, and with an eye single to the best interests of, our whole country, we please our united and realous efforts to elevate them to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States.

Trat looks like business. They have a good German paper - The Missouri Post - and will start one in En lish directly-The Free State Republican, They assure us that they will poll 250 to 300 votes for Lincoln and Hamlin, though (on account of a railroad questi n) they nearly all voted for Orr & Co, at the State Election.

-Geo. W. Yocum, erq., heretofore a leading Democrat and one of the principal speakers for that party in Oskaloosa, Iowa, publishes an article in The Herald of that place, declaring his belief that both wings of the Democratic party are alike Pro-Slavery, and a nonneing his intention to support Lix coln and Hamlin, in whose behalf he is now making speeches.

-The Hon Edward Bates of Missouri, now visiting a friend in Norristown, Pa., was serenaded by the Wide-Awakes, Friday evening. He made a short address, in the course of which he passed a high eulogium upon the patriotism and honesty of Abraham Lincoln, and, for an exposition of his political views, referred to his letters which have been recently published.

-On the 10th inst., immense Republican meetings were held at Jackson, Mich. A wigwam was dedicated, a flagstaff was raised, and a great parade of the Wide-Awakes occurred. There were three gatherings; one in the afternoon, two in the evening. Speeches were by the Hon. Bradley F. Granger, the Hon. J. M. Ashley of Ohio, the Hon. F. W. Kellogg, the Hon. Henry Waldron and others. The ladies who had spent several days in decorating the wigwam, were out in large numbers.

-The Cahaba (Ala.) Slaveholder lays before its readers a letter, and accompanies it with this para-

BRECKINRIDGE VINDICATED .- The following letter from the Hon. Benj. Edward Grey, late of Kentucky, but now a citizen of our county, a political op-ponent of Mr. Breckinridge, and an intimate associate in private and public life for twenty-five years, will surely arrest the circulation of the vile slanders that he, Breekinridge, is an EMANCIPATIONIST, and OWNS NO SLAVES. Not once, alone,

"Error, wounded, writhes in pain, And dies amid her worshipers.',

-The Southern Era, a paper published at Opelika, Ala., bas the following paragraph, headed "Black as Egypt:"

The following is the language of Edward Everet "The following is the language of Edward Everett, verbatim et literatim. Why has it not been explained away by the chitor of The Columbus Enquirer, or some other special guardian of the black record and reputation of the Boston patriot?" "I am in favor of the IMMEDIATE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY in the District of Columbia, and of the slave traffic between the States of the Union. I am opposed to the admission into the Union, of any new State, the Constitution of which, tolerates domestic Slavery."

-The Olean (N. Y.) Times gives a glowing account of a Republican meeting held in that town on Friday, when Judge Culver of Brooklyn made a stirring address. From this account the following extract is taken:

This has been a glorious day for the Republicans of Cattarangus. At an early hour the people com-menced pouring into Olean from all quarters. The first procession arrived from Portville and Clarksville, with a large and beautiful banner, bearing the names of Lincoln and Hamlin, and headed by a fine band of martial music. Next came Cuba and Hinsdale, in a long, splendid procession, led by the Cuba Cornet Band, dispensing sweet music as they passed along through our streets. Then came the Ellicottville Wide-Awakes, with their splendid brass band, as fine a set of fellows, as ever paracied the streets. But the great through our streets. Then came the Educotville Wide-Awakes, with their splendid brase band, as fine a set of fellows as ever paraded the streets. But the great feature of the day was the Allegany procession, escorted into town by our Olean band. They came with banners, streamers, flags, and mottoes innumerable-first, thirty-three young ladies, dressed in white, bearing beautiful flags, drawn in a large wagon by four splendid horses; then a four-horse team, drawing upon a wagon a huge oak-log, with two men with large mauls splitting rails. Directly in the rear of this came a team of eight oxen, drawing a log-cabin, filled with Republicans, upon a large timber wagon. Altegether, the Allegany procession beats anything we have seen, or heard of, in this campaign. While we yet write (Friday evening), a most beautiful piece of pyrotechnics is being displayed, throwing out in letters of fire to the gaze of the multitude the glorious names of Lincoln and Hamlin. Some four or five hundred Wide-Awakes are parading the s reets, bearing lamps and torches, and making the welkin ring with their hurras and shouts for Lincoln and Liberty. A flat boat, hoisted on wheels and drawn by horses, is also parsing through the streets, representing young Abe on the Missispipi. It was got up by our Reoublican bors passing through the streets, representing young Abe on the Mi sissippi. It was got up by our kepublican boys over the river, and is a great feature in the evening

A Vermont correspondent writes as follows: "I notice under your telegraphic head of the 27th ult. an account of the Democratic State Convention at Montpelier, Vt., as being large and enthusiastic. Nothing can be further from the truth than to say it is possi ing can be further from the truth than to say it is possible for the Democracy of Vermont to get up a large gathering. The truth is, about 150, all told, attended said State Convention, and about one-third of those were Republicans, who went out of curiosity, it being a dull hay day. Fearful that that "large gathering" night lead some Democratic friend to hope too much from Vermont, I deem it my duty to make the correction, so that the Democracy will not be at all disappointed if Vermont should happen to go for Abraham Lincoln."

-The Hon. W. W. Boyce has written a letter, which published in The Southern Guardian, and from which the following extracts are taken:

"If Lincoln be elected. I think the Southern States should withdraw from the Union; all, if not all, then as many as will, and if no other. South Carolina alone, in the promptest manner, and by the most direct means.

"Such being the Republican party, for the South to consent to its domination is to consent to death. Not that I apprehet d any startling measures of aggression by this party immediately. No, its policy is too obviously a wise moderation, and its leaders are seen of too much sagacity to be driven ahead of their programme. But the mere fact of such a party taking possession of the Federal Government, with the acquisescence of the South, will be the most fatal blow the South has ever received. The whole power and patronage of the Government will be placed upon the side of negro equality; the Northern majority adverse to us " If Lincoln be elected, I think the Southern States ronage of the Government will be placed upon the side of negro equality; the Northern majority adverse to us will be stimulated to new life, they will feel the exul-tation of being the master States. The Southern States, on the other hand, will be wounded in their prestige; their equality gone, hopeless of the future they will be prepared for defeat because they will have despaired

of victory.

If the South acquiesces in a Republican Administra-If the South acquiesces in a Republican Administra-tion, I think the question of negro equality is settled against us, and emancipation only a question of time. I have regarded this question in the same light for years, and I have considered the success of the Repub-lican party in the Presidential election as involving the necessity of revolution. " " If the Repub-lican party triumph in the Presidential election, our State has no choice but to immediately withdraw from State has no choice but to immediately withdraw from the Union. Nor is this so hazardous an undertaking as might be considered. as might be conceived at first sight. Suppose we have done this. Then only two courses remain to our exemies First, they must let us alone; secondly, they must attempt to coerce us. Either siternative will accomplish our purpose. Suppose they let us alone—very good. We will have free trade with Europe, and get along very well with our papers, medicarity, for better than we will have free trade with Europe, and get along very well with our happy mediocrity, far better than as a degraded satellite of a gorgeous system, whose glories would be for others, whose shame for us alone. We would not have to pay any taxes, direct or indi-rect, to Northern Abolitionists—that would be some rect, to Northern Abolitionists—that would be some consolation. Suppose they undertake to coerce us; then the Southern States are compelled to make common cause with us, and we wake up some morning and find the flag of a Southern Confederacy floaining over us. That would be a great deal better than paying tribute to John Brown and the state of the state than paying tribute to John Brown sympathizers.

The South still has splendid cards in her hand if she will only play them. The constitution of Northern society is artificial in the extreme. Im-Northern society is artificial in the extreme. Immense wealth has been accumulated there. A few are richer than the Kings of the East; the multitude labor for their daily bread; much of this wealth is breath—the breath of credit. A civil convulsion will bring their paper system of credit tumbling about their ears. The first gun fired in civil war will cost them five hundred to the system of the confined to the the shoemakers, but will become epidemic. If Liucoin is elected, let us put them at defiance, and if they are is elected let us put them at defiance, and if they are inclined to try the last argument of Kings against us, very well. When, in sixty days, they have lost five hundred million dellars, and hear the curses of their unemployed mob, demanding bread or blood, perhaps the doctrine of negro equality will not be quite so popular, and the beginning of a powerful reaction may take place, the harbinger of long years of peace and fraternity. But if to reaction takes place, and our as the g can, that we are not degenerate descendants of the g glorious teroes from whom we draw our lineage. If the worst comes to the worst, we can but fall, sword in hand, fighting for all that makes life desirable—justice, equality, and our country. But I have no fear as to the result, if it comes to a question of arms. We can give blows as well as receive them, and we are as opt to have our Winter quarters in the City of New York as they theirs in New Orleans."

- The Cincinnati Commercial has the following in formation from St. Louis under date of Aug. 8:

"Barrett's majority for the vacancy is less than 200.
There were 207 votes cast, which read as follows: For Coppress, Francis P. Blair. These were thrown out because they failed to state whether they were intended for the long or short term, or both. As each ballion ed for the long or short term, or both. As each ballot is numbered and every voter's name registered with the number corresponding to his ballot, it has been proposed to call these 207 votes up before the Court and ascertain how they intended to vote Good legal authority says that this can be done and these votes recorded. This will give Blair his seat in the XXXVI'th Congress, and give additional luster to our already brilliant victory. We have lost only one officer on the county ticket, viz: Thomas G. Nelson for Recorder, who is probably defeared. The entire Republican legislative ticket is elected. Orr's majority in this county will be nearly 6,000."

-That the voters of the South may understand fully the differences of opinion between Bell and Breckinridge, on two great questions that intimately concern their rights-the protection and extension of Slaverysome of the Bell journals of the South are publishing in parallel columns, the declarations of both in reference thereto. Let the reader compare and then determine which of the two is the man for the South, say these journals:

these journals:

JOHN C. BERCKINGIBGE.

"I happened to be in Congress when the Nebraska bill passed and gave it my voice and vote, and because it did what it did, viz: It acknow ledged the right of the people of as such in any of the States, on the Territory to settle the question for themselves and not because I supposed—what I do not now believe—that it legis ont in Policy. The Democratic party is proved; and if the question related to Territory situated as Oregon was when the United States came into possession of it, property in slates would be entitled to the protection of the laws and Constitution of the United States."

"As to the projection of the projection of the laws and Constitution of the United States."

"As to the principle of

"Sir, I care nothing about refined dissinctions, or subtleties, or verbel criticism. I repeat for the broad and pain proposition that if Congress may interese, the broad and pain proposition that if Congress may interese. Taylor and the Michigan (Gen. On this subject, it may intereven on any other, and having forward as an issue before the surredered the principle and breken away from the constitutional limitations you are diven into the very lep of arbitrary power. By this doctive you may erect a despotsm under the American system. The whole theory is a libel on our institutional. It carried us pack to the abborent principles of Bittish colonial authority against which we to the divisor of mare the issue of incependence I have never acquiseed in this odious claim, and will not be lieve that it can abide the care of public scrutiny."—Speech of Mr. Breckinridge, see Con. Glebe, March 23, 1854.

"As to the principle of Squater Sovereigsty, it wish can be to say, it wish to the hat in the hat in the having the have an issue before the two controls." It was distinctly brought (common stitution specific repeated to the sound in the contest, in common stitution and the their state of the contest of regular ting their domestic institutions. It carried us pack to them by Congress of regular ting their domestic institutions which we to the divisent of one section of the Government, of the Christian of the Government, from 1789 to that time.

We, in Tennessee, at that time believed we were advocating the contest of the Government, from 1789 to that time believed we were advocating the contest of the Government, from 1789 to that time believed we were advocating the contest of the Government of the

We, in Tennessee, at that time believed we were advocating principles and doctrines on this subject approved in all the Southern States. The principle then contended for was that the people of a Territory, when they came to form their State Constitution, AND THEN ONLY, were qualified to establish their domestic institutions."

"I am connected with no party that has for its object the as well, not less than justice to extension of Slavery; nor with the master, recommends the may to PREVENT THE PROPLE Delicy of diffusion and extension of a TERRITORY PRON DECIDING the question of its exist to its condition, and the reasons ence or non-existence with are too obvious to be misunder-them for themselves."

## PERSONAL.

-In a recent letter from the West, Mr. Willis, while recognizing the merits of the prairies of Illinois for farming lands, says that no man with liberty of choice would be content to live where there are no mountains. This is not a surprising sentiment, considering the grandeur of the hills that tower on every side of the noble landscape at Idlewild. We feel the sublimity of mountains too, and all the beauty of the ever-varying light and shade that play upon their rug ged sides; and yet we should incline to change Mr Willis's question, and ask, what man is there with liberty of choice who would be content to live any where except upon the sea-shore ? But after all, these individual preferences are not a fair subject of contro versy. One man has a natural liking for the plain, and another for the hills; one prefers the sea, and another the inland river; and through this great variety of instincts the earth is everywhere inhabited, and each finds a congenial home.

-Mr. William Page, the distinguished artist, has returned to the United States after an absence of several years, spent principally in Rome. His family have returned with him, and we presume that he intends to emain in America.

We have received the following reply to the recent manifesto of a candidate for the Presidency: " I saw a note in THE TRIBUNE, a short time since

rom Mr. Pratt, who says he goes for 'Liberty, Constitution, and Union." He undoubtedly means this as a joke, he being a famous wool-gatherer. Four Irishmen, during the last Presidential campaign, informed me Mr. Pratt paid them two dollars a day to be in Kansas; that they came to this country, with five thousand others, and were the border ruffians, and did the voting there. And at another time, another one told me, those peculiar flags they carried were Pratt's flags, especially the one put upon the burning hotel in Lawrence. It is understood he meant then to have commenced a revolution, to have overtured one Government of Country of the state of the Lawrence. It is understood he meant then to have commenced a revolution, to have overturned our Government, and, as he informed me, in the presence of a dozen gentlemen, among other things he was authorized to tell me, he declared war to the knife and to the hilt; he meant to establish the Catholic religion, and make every man a slave that was not worth five thousand dollars, whether black or white. Another person told make the had been in his employ the past skylteen was a every man a slave that was not dollars, whether black or white. Another person told me he had been in his employ the past eighteen years, mining our cities, ready to blow them up, and within the past week his D. uses and rip raps were invited to Boston, to commence, on the 13th or 15th of this month, such scenes as they have had in Syria. Such is the Liberty, Constitution, and Union, to which he is the 'Liberty, Constitution, and Union,' to which he would invite us.' Yours, truly, G. W. F. MELLEN.
"Boston, August 9, 1860."

-Lord Clyde, who has just returned to England from his most successful career as the commander of the British armies in India, is received with a cordial welcome from all classes of the people. "Here, at least," says The Examiner, "is one English general who has not been rewarded beyond his deserts, though n station he cannot be advanced higher, and he returns with a fortune proportioned to his rank. To the youth of the country, in every walk of life, as well as in the career of Lord Clyde's adoption, we could not possibly point out a nobler or more encouraging example; a nan self-raised, self-advanced, and self-distinguished, who has attained the summit of public distinction, not with the help of fortune's wings, or even any flight of what is commonly called genius, but by the arduous path hewn out with his own hands, by the mastery of is profession, by industry, perseverance, fidelity to duty, and the wice use of the times and opportuniti s that come to all, but which only the few grapple by th

-Mr. J. C. Brough, a brother of the late Robert Brough, has addressed the following note to The Lon-

'May I request that you will give publicity to the and trequest that you are give publicly to the following facts respecting a story entitled "Marston Lynch," by my late brother, Robert B. Brough, which some unknown hand has abruptly finished in three or four unmeaning lines. "Marston Lynch" was commenced in The Train, a magazine with which my menced in The Train, a magazine with which my brother was connected, but it was never completed in that publication. In justice to his literary fame. I trust you will allow me to make this protest against the publication of a half-finished story, in a form calculated to mislead the reader, who would, of course, suppose the work complete, there being no word of explanation to the contrary. From notes in my possession I am enabled positively to affirm that the climax—if climax it can be called—of the story as now issued is utterly unlike that which its author had imagined. Had he lived to complete his work, it would, of course have been open to critical training the story of the story of the story as now issued in the lived to complete his work, it would, of course have been open to critical training the story of t raternity. But if to reaction takes place, and our Northern tyrants persist in putting us to our mettle—very well. If nothing will do them but the sword, be it so. Let us show that we can grasp the sword as well his work, it would, of course have been open to criti-cism upon its own merits; but I think you will agree with me, that it would be hardly fair for any one to

judge of the work as a whole from the perusal of its opening chapters now published without the slightest communication having been previously made with any of its deceased author's representatives. The announcement of the tale as a "personal biography," too, would obviously lead the public to insigne that it contained a history of its author's life. Such an idea would be utterly and cruelly false. It was never intended for an autobiography—the character of the hero has nothing in common with that of my late brother, (except that he like Marston Lynch, was a struggling man of letters), nor was the story ever put forth as a 'personal biography, either by its author or by any one until he who could best have spoken as to its intention could speak ro more. I have to apologies for troubling you at this length, but having been requested by my poor trother to compile and publish such of his works as he deen ed worthy of preservation, I co sider it my duty thus to vindicate his memory and to deprecate any hostile criticism upon a tale, which, without this explanation, must appear so imperfect, not to say inariistic, as a whole."

— A Brussels paper records the laconic aldress to

- A Brussels paper records the laconic address to the King, of the President of the Free Association of Printers in Brussels-a numerous, intelligent, and im portant body. "Sire," he said, "I place in your hands the address of the type graphical body of Brussels; in presence of danger, the people range them. relves around the throne." The King's reply, as given by the Independance, was equally brief and to the purpose. "I thank you, gentlemen," he said: "my heart and my life have always been for the working man, and as long as I live the working man may reckon upon me." The words ran through the crowd, and caused a fresh burst of enthusiasm. -Mr. Young, in his weekly gessiping letter from

Europe to The Albien, tells a good story which came to him through one of the privileged and envied fair who were present at the wondrous fancy-dress ball given in May by the Empress Engénie at her mother's hotel in the Champs Elysées. The sumptuosity of that fere resounded through Europe; but it was thought singular at the time that the published accounts men tioned that the Empress was present in a domino, and only for a short time. The reason assigned is this, Her most graceful Majesty had had prepared a costume of Diaoa, wherein were inwoven the crown-jewels, and we know not what beside. It was to eclipse all costumes seen hitherto and heard of. The Emperor was to be surprised; the guests were to be enchanted. Unluckily however, the Emperor received a hint as to the forthcoming exhibition, and insisted on his sweet spouse trying on her dress, in his presence, a few hours before the tall was to open. Unromantic, hard-hearted man! He pronounced it improper, and strictly forbade its app-aras ce. Hence the singularity that was so con-

-Mr. Ford, Secretary to the English Embassy at Brussels, purchased some time ago in that city from one Ar'z, a picture dealer, for 3,000 france, a plateau in plated copper representing the victory of Charles V. over the Moors in 1535. Mr. Ford was induced to make the purchase because Artz affirmed that the plateau was an original production, that there was even reason to believe that it was by Benvenuto Cellini, and that it lad been given to Joseph Bonaparte, when King of Spain, by the town of Valladolid, but had been lost by him after the battle of Vittoria. On, however, showing the article to Mr. Robinson, Director of the Kensington Museum at London, and to Mr. Sterling, author of the "Life of Charles V. at Saint Just," Mr. Ford barned to his mortification that it was only a copy of a silver object in the Museum of the Louvre at Paris (Salle des Bijoux, No. 844), and was not worth more than 200 france. Under these circumstances that gentleman had Artz prosecuted before the Tribunal of Correctional Police of Brussels on the charge of fraud, and the man was condemned to three months' imprisonment. The day before yesterday Artz appealed to the Court of Appeal, and the court held that he had not been guilty of fraud, inasmuch as he had himself recommended Mr. Ford, before concluding the purchase, to have the plateau examined by connoiseurs and experts. The condemnation was accordingly quashed.

-A nephew of Prince Demidoff has just opened a 'Napoleonic" museum at the Island of Elba. It consists exclusively of furniture, clothes, and jewelry having belonged to Napoleon I. There is also a curious autograph written by Gen. Bonaparte to Talma, the actor, at a time when the former was vegetating in

poverty in Paris. It runs thus:
"I have fought like a lion for the Republic, my good "I have fought like a lion for the Republic, my good friend Talma, and, as a reward, she lets me starve; that wretch, Anbry, leaves me on the pavement, when he might make something of me. I feel myself more than a match for such genera's as Santerre and Rossignoll, and they won't find a corner in Vendee or elsewhere to employ me. You, indeed, are fortunate! Two hours on the boards put you face to face with the public that dispenses fame. We soldiers must purchase glory at a higher price, on a larger stage, which we are not always permitted to ascend. Do not, then, regret your position: remain on your stage. Who knows your position: remain on your stage. Who knows whether I shall ever appear on mine again? I saw Monvel (another actor) yesterday. He is a true friend. Barras makes large promises. Will he keep them? That I much doubt. I am reduced to my last farthing. Have you a few france (quelquee ecus) at my service f I won't refuse them; and promise repayment out of the first kingdom I may conquer. My friend, how happy were the heroes of Ariosto. They did not depend on a Minister of War. Adieu, Yours, BONAPARTE."

-The following order of the day has just been posted p in the various barracks of Paris :

up in the various barracks of Paris:

"The Marshal commanding the first Corps d'Armée has observed with sorrow that several cases of suicide have taken place in the corps placed under his orders. He consequently thinks it his duty to again make known to the troops the order of the day of the 28th of July, 1851, which is thus worded:— Whatever may be the causes of these deplorable acts, they show less courage than weakness; they are contrary to the laws of God and of religion, and are equally condemned by those of honor. The Emperor Napoleon I., under similar circumstances, branded suicide with reprobation, by comparing, in a memorable order of the day, him who voluntarily attempted his own life to a soldier who deserte his post on the eve of battle. The Marshal is convinced that, by reminding the troops under his command of these noble words, which are enhanced in value by the authority of a great name, they will be command of these noble words, which are enhanced in value by the authority of a great name, they will be attended to by all those whose hearts are strong and generous, and who are alive to the shame of failing in their duty. "MAGNAN."

-A letter from Lyons announces that the Emperor and Empress of the French propose to arrive in that city on the 24th of August, and to leave on the morning of the 27th. Architects are already engaged in transforming the courtyard of the Town Hall into a ball-room, to be ornamented with flowers and evergreens. From Lyons their Majesties will proceed to Savoy, and return again into France through Grenoble, Valence, Orange, Avignon, Marseilles, and Toulon, where they will embark for Algiers, touching at Sjaccio.

-It appears that the town of Aix in Savoy is at present the rendezvous of various French military ceet rities. Marshals Randon and Regnault de St. Jean Angely are there at present. Marshals Baraguay 'Hilliers and Canrobert are expected shortly. Marshal Castellane will proceed there previous to the arrival of the Emperor. Several Generals of Division and other military men are likewise expected. Col. Turr, who is described as the right arm of Garibaldi, has arrived at Aix to try the waters for the cure of his arm, severely wounded in action with the Neapolitans.

-In one of his proclamations Garibaldi thus addres ses himself to the ladies of Palermo:

"In confidence I present myself to you, noble ladies of Palermo, to confess an act of weakness. I, an old soldier of two worlds, I shed tears and am distressed in soldier of two worlds, I shed tears and am distressed in mind. I weep not at the sight of the misery and mis-fortunes to which this unhappy city has been condemned; not with indignation at the sight of the batchery and of the bodies mutilated by the bombardment, but at the sight of victims and orphans exposed to die of hunger. At the Orphan Asylum 80 per cent. of the inmates perish for want of nourishment—and yet a very little would suffice to feed these beings created in the mage of God. But here I stop—I leave the rest to be understood by your generous hearts, already palpitating with pity at the sight of these misfortunes.

The Sultan of Bokhara has sent an Elephant to the

-The Theatre Royal of Edinburgh has been sold and will at once be demolished, even if, before this time, it has not disappeared. It was upon the stage of this theater that Charles Kean made his earliest successes, and he has applied for a few boards of it, from which he proposes to have some article of farni-